

ELECTRODE FOR SECONDARY BATTERY HAVING INTRINSIC POLYMER ELECTROLYTE, METHOD OF PRODUCING THE SAME, AND SECONDARY BATTERY

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an electrode for a secondary battery having an intrinsic polymer electrolyte, more particularly, the present invention relates to improvement in an active material layer in the electrode.

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2. Description of the Related Art

There is increasing interest in electric vehicles and hybrid vehicles, for coping with problems of global environmental pollution and global warming. As one of these power sources, a lithium secondary battery is being widely developed.

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In lithium secondary batteries, properties such as a cycle property, energy density, power density and the like are important. For example, a lithium secondary battery poor in a cycle property shows gradual decrease in charge and discharge capacity and has small life power generation amount. When a lithium secondary battery is used as a power source of vehicles, this problem is serious. The reason for this is that, in vehicles usually used for several years or more, an insufficient cycle property exerts a significant influence on reliability of vehicles. Therefore, maximum enhancement of a cycle property is desired.

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As the technology for improving a cycle property of a lithium secondary battery, technologies of improving the constitution of an active material layer formed on a collector have been proposed. For example, there has been proposed a technology of improving a cycle property by using a copolymer of vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoropropylene together as a binder in an active material layer composed of an electrode active material and a binder (see, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2000-133270).

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

However, a cycle property exerts a significant influence on the reliability of an apparatus equipped with a battery, and there is a desire for development of
5 further means capable of improving a cycle property.

An object of the present invention is to provide means capable of improving the cycle property of a lithium secondary battery.

The first aspect of the present invention provides a secondary battery electrode, comprising: a collector; and an active material layer formed on the
10 collector, the active material layer, comprising: first active material layer components including an electrode active material, binder and first polar polymer; and second active material layer components including a second polar polymer, the second active material layer components being placed in voids between the first active material layer components, wherein the secondary battery electrode is
15 used in a secondary battery having an intrinsic polymer electrolyte.

The second aspect of the present invention provides a method of producing a secondary battery electrode, comprising: applying a slurry containing an electrode active material, a binder and a first polar polymer on a collector; drying the slurry to obtain an active material layer precursor containing the electrode
20 active material, binder and first polar polymer; supplying a solution containing a second polar polymer into voids in the active material layer precursor, and solidifying the solution, wherein the secondary battery electrode is used in a secondary battery having an intrinsic polymer electrolyte.

The third aspect of the present invention provides a secondary battery,
25 comprising: a secondary battery electrode including a collector, and an active material layer formed on the collector, the active material layer, comprising: first active material layer components including an electrode active material, binder and first polar polymer; and second active material layer components including a second polar polymer, the second active material layer components being placed
30 in voids between the first active material layer components, wherein the

secondary battery electrode is used in a secondary battery having an intrinsic polymer electrolyte.

The fourth aspect of the present invention provides a vehicle, comprising: a secondary battery including a secondary battery electrode having a collector, and an active material layer formed on the collector, the active material layer, comprising: first active material layer components including an electrode active material, binder and first polar polymer; and second active material layer components including a second polar polymer, the second active material layer components being placed in voids between the first active material layer components, wherein the secondary battery electrode is used in a secondary battery having an intrinsic polymer electrolyte.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein;

FIG. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a secondary battery electrode of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing an embodiment of a secondary battery using the electrode of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing a bipolar electrode using the electrode of the present invention; and

FIG. 4 is a schematic view showing a vehicle on which the secondary battery is mounted.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, description will be made of embodiments of the present invention with reference to the drawings.

A first embodiment of the present invention is a secondary battery electrode equipped with an intrinsic polymer electrolyte, having a collector and an active material layer formed on the collector, wherein active material layer

comprises first active material layer components having an electrode active material, a binder and a first polar polymer and second active material layer components having a lithium salt and a second polar polymer placed in voids between the first active material layer components. Here, “the electrode for a
5 secondary battery having an intrinsic polymer electrolyte” means that the electrode of the present invention is an electrode used in a secondary battery equipped with an intrinsic polymer electrolyte.

In general, in a lithium secondary battery, its function as the battery is demonstrated by inclusion of electrolytes such as a lithium salt and the like in an
10 electrolyte phase. Also in the present invention, when electrolytes such as a lithium salt and the like are contained in a polar polymer in an electrode, the whole property of a battery is improved. However, even if a lithium salt is not contained in a polar polymer in an electrode at the initiation stage of producing a battery, when a lithium salt is contained in a polymer electrolyte layer as a
15 separator in the production step before pasting of the separator and electrode, a lithium salt is diffused into a polar polymer in an electrode and, as a result, the lithium salt is contained in the polar polymer. Therefore, by using an electrode not containing an electrolyte such as a lithium salt in a polar polymer, a secondary battery can be produced in which a lithium salt is contained in a polar polymer.
20 The electrode of the present invention may or may not contain an electrolyte such as a lithium salt.

To begin with, the construction of an electrode of the present invention will be described with reference to drawings. In the present invention, the drawings are exaggerated for convenience of explanation, however, the
25 technological range of the present invention is not limited to embodiments shown in drawings. Also, other embodiments than those shown in drawings can be adopted.

FIG. 1 shows a secondary battery electrode 100 of the present invention. On a collector 102, an active material layer 104 is formed. The active material
30 layer 104 is constituted of first active material layer components 106 and second

active material layer components 108.

The first active material layer components 106 include an electrode active material 110, a binder and a first polar polymer. The electrode active material 110 is a material effecting relatively easy impartment and reception of electrons on an electrode, and is a compound practically contributing to a charge and discharge reaction. The electrode active material is held by the binder, and an electrode structure is maintained in which an active material layer is formed on the collector. In the secondary battery electrode of the present invention, the first polar polymer is contained, in addition to a binder, in the first active material layer components in which the first polar polymer constitutes an active material layer. In such a constitution, the cycle property of a battery is improved. Further, the first polar polymer contained in first active material layer components is believed also to perform an action of ensuring ion conductivity. Therefore, in some cases, reactivity of the electrode increases and the battery property of the secondary battery can also be improved.

Though the mechanism of improvement of a cycle property by inclusion of a polar polymer is not clear, it is supposed that micro phase separation of the binder and the polar polymer in the first active material layer components affects the cycle property. One reason for decrease in a cycle property is separation of a constituent component in an electrode, caused by expansion and shrinkage of an electrode active material accompanied by charge and discharge of the electrode active material. In the present invention, it is supposed that close adherence between the constituent components is secured by the action of micro phase separation of a binder and a polar polymer. However, the technological range of the present invention is not limited to electrodes demonstrating such a mechanism. Further, in carrying out the present invention, other cycle property improving means may also be used together, of course. By using other cycle property improving means together with of the present invention, a cycle property can further be improved.

The second active material layer components 108 are components filled

in voids present between the first active material layer components 106. The second active material layer components 108 include a second polar polymer. By placing the second active material layer components 108 in voids present between the first active material layer components 106, ion conductivity can be improved.

According to the present invention, the first active material layer components securely make a network of conduction of electrons from a collector to each electrode active material fine particle, and simultaneously, contribute to stabilization of an electrode structure with a binder and formation of void portions in an electrode. In void portions formed by this, ion conductible materials in the second active material layer components can be incorporated, thus forming a high performance electrode of good durability.

The secondary battery electrode of the present invention is applied to a secondary battery containing an intrinsic polymer electrolyte as an electrolyte. That is, the secondary battery electrode of the present invention is applied to a solid polymer battery containing no liquid component in any of electrodes and electrolytes. Accordingly, the second active material layer components 108 filled between the first active material layer components 106, are not liquid or gel but solid. For filling the second active material layer components 108 in voids in the first active material layer components 106, a method can be adopted in which a solution containing the second active material layer components is poured into voids, and then, the solution is solidified.

Next, the constitution of the secondary battery electrode of the present invention will be illustrated. The secondary battery electrode of the present invention is characterized in that the active material layer comprises first active material layer components and second active material layer components and the first polar polymer is included in the first active material layer components. There is no particular limitation on selection of collectors, electrode active materials, binders, lithium salts, conductive materials, and other compounds to be added if necessary, and appropriate compounds may be selected depending on use

applications. The secondary battery electrode of the present invention can be applied to both of a positive electrode and a negative electrode.

Regarding the collector, various materials used in a lithium secondary battery can be used, and specifically, including an aluminum foil as a positive electrode collector, and a nickel foil, stainless steel foil, copper foil and the like as a negative collector. Collectors other than these may also be used. The secondary battery electrode of the present invention may be used also in a bipolar battery.

An active material layer is formed on the collector. The active material layer is a layer containing an electrode active material serving as the main charge and discharge reaction. In the present invention, the active material layer comprises first active material layer components and second active material layer components as shown in FIG. 1.

The first active material layer components include an electrode active material, a binder and a first polar polymer. The electrode active material is a material enabling charge and discharge by impartment and reception of lithium ions.

As the positive electrode active material, various positive electrode active materials such as a lithium composite oxide, a composite oxide obtained by partial substitution of a lithium composite oxide with other elements, and a manganese oxide, can be used. Specifically, the lithium composite oxides include LiCoO_2 , LiNiO_2 , LiMnO_2 , LiMn_2O_4 , Li_xFeO_y , $\text{Li}_x\text{V}_y\text{O}_z$ and the like. The composite oxides obtained by partial substitution of a lithium composite oxide with other elements include $\text{Li}_x\text{Co}_y\text{M}_z\text{O}_2$ (M represents Mn, Ni, V and the like), $\text{Li}_x\text{Mn}_y\text{M}_z\text{O}_2$ (M represents Li, Ni, Cr, Fe, Co and the like), and the like. The manganese oxides include $\lambda\text{-MnO}_2$, a composite oxide of MnO_2 and V_2O_5 , a ternary composite oxide $\text{MnO}_2 \cdot x\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ ($0 < x \leq 0.3$) and the like.

As the negative electrode active material, carbon materials such as hard carbon, soft carbon, graphite, and activated charcoal, metal oxides and metal nitrides such as $\text{SnB}_x\text{P}_y\text{O}_z$, Nb_2O_5 , LiTi_xO_y , LiFe_xN_y , and LiMn_xN_y , can be used

singly or in admixture. Here, the carbon material means a material mainly composed of carbon. The hard carbon means a carbon material which is not graphitized even by heating at 3000 °C, and the soft carbon means a carbon material which is graphitized by heating at 2800 to 3000 °C. The hard carbon
5 can be produced by various methods such as a method using, as a starting material, a furan resin and an organic material obtained by oxygen-crosslinking petroleum pitch having a H/C atomic ratio of 0.6 to 0.8. The soft carbon can be produced by various methods such as a method using, as a starting material, a polymer compound such as coal, polyvinyl chloride resin, polyvinyl acetate or polyvinyl
10 butyral, and pitch.

Among the negative electrode active materials, carbon materials are preferable. When a carbon material is used as the negative electrode active material, a cycle property can be effectively improved. That is, it is preferable that the electrode active material is a carbon material, in the secondary battery
15 electrode of the present invention. Though the reason why a carbon material is preferable as the electrode active material is not definite, it is supposed that, when a carbon material is used, in the first active material layer components including the binder and the polar polymer, a function of holding the electrode active material by the binder becomes effective.

20 The electrode active material is held by the binder. Listed as the binder are polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), polytetrafluoroethylene, a copolymer of vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoropropylene, and the like. Two or more binders may be used. From the viewpoint of improvement of a cycle property, polyvinylidene fluoride, and copolymers of vinylidene fluoride with a compound
25 copolymerizable with vinylidene fluoride are preferred. The compound copolymerizable with vinylidene fluoride includes hexafluoropropylene, tetrafluoroethylene and trifluoroethylene.

The first active material layer components include a first polar polymer. The polar polymer in the present application means a polymer having a polar
30 group. The polar group means a functional group in which, due to difference in

electronegativity of atoms constituting a functional group, distribution of electron cloud is polarized and centers of gravity of positive and negative charges do not coincide, thus forming a dipole. Examples of the polar group include an ether group, carboxyl group, sulfone group, phosphate group, formyl group, amino group, amide group, hydroxyl group, cyano group, epoxy group, ester group, carbonate group, lactone group and the like. Examples of the polar polymer include polyethers containing an ether bond in repeating units, polyacrylonitrile, polyvinylene carbonate, polycarbonate, polyester, polymethyl methacrylate and the like. When a polyether is used as the polar polymer, a cycle property can be improved effectively. Depending on occasions, two or more polar polymers may be used in combination.

The polar polymer may be cross-linked by a cross-linkable functional group. When polar polymers are connected in the form of network by a cross-linkable functional group, the mechanical stability of an electrode at higher temperatures is improved. For cross-linking a polar polymer by a cross-linkable functional group, it may be advantageous to supply a polar polymer having a cross-linkable functional group, together with an electrode active material and a binder, onto a collector, followed by driving cross-linking reaction of the polar polymer.

The mass of a binder and first polar polymer included in the first active material layer components is appropriately determined depending on the mass of an electron active material. When the mass of a binder and first polar polymer is too small for the mass of the electron active material, the structure of the active material layer becomes unstable. In contrast, when the mass of a binder and first polar polymer is too large for the mass of the electron active material, reactivity lowers and charge and discharge capacity and power density decrease. In view of these matters, it is preferable that the total mass of the binder and first polar polymer in the first active material layer components is in a range from 5 to 30 wt% based on the mass of the electrode active material.

Regarding the existence ratio of a binder to a first polar polymer in the

first active material layer components, when the content of the first polar polymer is too large, holding of an active material by a binder becomes insufficient, causing a possibility of decrease in a cycle property. In contrast, when the content of the first polar polymer is too small, there is a fear that an effect of improving a cycle property by a first polar polymer is not obtained sufficiently. Taking these matters into consideration, it is preferable that the mass of a first polar polymer in the first active material layer components is in a range from 3 to 50 wt% based on the total mass of the first polar polymer and binder.

The first active material layer components may include other compounds. For example, for improving the conductivity of a lithium ion, a lithium salt can be included. Since an intrinsic polymer electrolyte has low ion conductivity due to its structure, it is preferable that ion conductivity is intended to be improved by allowing an electrode to contain a lithium salt. Specific examples of the lithium salt include lithium perchlorate (LiClO_4), lithium tetrafluoroborate (LiBF_4), lithium tetrafluorophosphate (LiPF_6), lithium trifluoromethanesulfonate (LiCF_3SO_3), Bis(trifluoromethane)sulfonimide lithium salt ($\text{LiN}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2$), Bis(pentafluoroethane)sulfonimide lithium salt ($\text{LiN}(\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2)_2$) and the like. The first active material layer components may include conductive materials such as carbon black, graphite, acetylene black and the like.

In voids in the first active material layer, second active material layer components are disposed. The voids in the first active material layer mean regions existing between the first active material layer components and not composed of the first active material layer components. However, the second active material layer components may exist in other regions than the voids in the first active material layer components. For example, the first active material layer components may be coated by the second active material layer components so as not to be seen from outside of the electrode, as shown in FIG. 1.

The second active material layer components include a second polar polymer. The polar polymer included in the second active material layer components is the same as defined in the explanation of the first active material

layer components, therefore, an explanation thereof is omitted here. The preferable polar polymers are also the same as described above, therefore, an explanation thereof is also omitted here. The first polar polymer included in the first active material layer components and the second polar polymer included in the second active material layer components may be the same or different. For preventing a problem from occurring at the interface of the first active material layer components and the second active material layer components, it may be advantageous that the polar polymers included in both layer components are the same.

The second active material layer components may include other compounds. For example, for improving the conductivity of a lithium ion, a lithium salt can be included. The specific examples of the lithium salt are the same as those listed for the first active material layer components, therefore, a description thereof is omitted.

For allowing a second polar polymer included in the second active material layer components to cross-link, a polymerization initiator such as azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN) can be used, if necessary. Though the second active material layer components may include a binder component, for improving a battery property, it is preferable that a binder is included in the first active material layer components, and not in the second active material layer components.

The existence ratio of the first active material layer components to the second active material layer components is not particularly restricted. From the viewpoint of securing the charge and discharge capacity of a battery, it is preferable that the mass of the first active material layer components including an electrode active material is large. Also from the viewpoint of securement of the output of a battery, it is preferable that the mass of the first active material layer components including an electrode active material is large. The active material layer can be formed by, first, applying a slurry on a collector to place first active material layer components, and supplying second active material layer

components in voids present in the first active material layer components. By adopting such a production method, a sufficient amount of electrode active material can be placed on a collector, and a secondary battery excellent in charge and discharge capacity and power density is obtained. When first active material
5 layer components are placed by application and drying of a slurry, the resulting first active material layer components have a form partially containing voids produced in drying. In this void, second active material layer components are placed. The amount of the voids is influenced by the concentration of a binder and an electrode active material in a slurry used for formation of the first active
10 material layer components. The concentration may be determined depending on the power density and charge and discharge capacity of the actually resulting secondary battery.

The second embodiment of the present invention provides a method of producing a secondary battery electrode according to the first embodiment of the
15 present invention. That is, the second aspect of the present invention is a method of producing an electrode for a secondary battery having an intrinsic polymer electrolyte, comprising a step of applying a slurry containing an electrode active material, a binder and a first polar polymer on a collector, a step of drying the slurry applied to obtain an active material layer precursor, a step of
20 supplying a solution containing a second polar polymer into voids in the active material layer precursor, and a step of solidifying the solution to obtain an active material layer. The method of producing an electrode of the present invention can produce an electrode excellent in a cycle property, even without laborious treatments such as removal of unnecessary components from the layer once
25 formed, and the like. Namely, the production method of the present invention is relatively excellent in workability. This production method will be illustrated below.

First, an electrode active material, a binder and a first polar polymer, desired to be contained in the first active material layer, and if necessary, other
30 components, are mixed in a solvent to prepare the slurry. The electrode active

material, binder, first polar polymer and other components are as explained in the first embodiment of the present invention, therefore, its description is omitted here. As the solvent for the slurry and mixing means, various technologies may be used and there is no specific limitation. For example, as the solvent for the
5 slurry, dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, N-methylformamide, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) and the like can be used. When polyvinylidene fluoride is used as the binder, it is preferable to use N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone.

The slurry is applied on a collector. The means of applying the slurry is also not particularly restricted. Application of the slurry can be conducted using
10 means usually used such as a coater and the like.

The slurry applied on the collector is dried. There is no limitation also as to the drying means. The slurry may be dried using the means to be used in producing an electrode. The drying time and drying temperature are determined depending on the amount of the slurry supplied and the evaporation speed of a
15 solvent in the slurry. By drying the slurry, an active material layer precursor is formed on the collector. In the present application, "active material layer precursor" means a member having inside a void, and becoming an active material layer by supplying second active material layer components in this void. That is, by supplying the second active material layer components in the void of the active
20 material layer precursor, an active material layer capable of improving the cycle property of a secondary battery is completed.

Into the void of the first active material layer components, a solution composed of a second polar polymer and, if necessary, other components is supplied. The second polar polymer and other components are as explained for
25 the first embodiment of the present invention, therefore, description thereof is omitted here. As the solvent for this solution, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, dimethoxyethane, acetone and the like can be used, however, the solvent may not be used.

The means of supplying the solution is not particularly restricted. If the
30 first active material layer components are first formed on a collector, the volume

of voids formed in the first active material layer components can be controlled by various conditions, and means of capable of supplying in trace amount such as a coder, applicator and the like are suitably used.

The solution supplied into the voids in the first active material layer components is solidified. The solidification means is also not particularly restricted, and a technique of removing the solvent using a drier can be simple. When the polar polymer has a cross-linkable functional group, the polar polymer may be cross-linked utilizing heat in drying. The drying time and drying temperature are determined depending on the supplying amount of the solvent, the evaporation speed of a solvent, cross-linking speed and the like. In this way, an active material layer, in which second active material layer components are placed in the voids in the first active material layer components, is obtained.

The active material layer is placed at a desired portion on the surface of a collector, depending on the kind of a battery and a portion of placement of an electrode. When the electrode is used in a bipolar battery, a positive electrode active material layer can be formed on one surface of the collector, and a negative electrode active material layer can be formed on another surface of the collector.

The third embodiment of the present invention is a secondary battery having an electrode according to the first embodiment of the present invention. The electrode of the present invention can be applied to any of a positive electrode, negative electrode and bipolar electrode. A secondary battery containing the electrode of the present invention as at least one electrode belongs to the technological range of the present invention. It is preferable that at least one of a positive electrode, a negative electrode, a positive electrode of a bipolar electrode and a negative electrode of a bipolar electrode is constituted of the electrode of the present invention. By adopting such a constitution, a cycle property can be improved effectively. Both positive electrode and negative electrode may constitute the electrode of the present invention.

FIG. 2 shows one embodiment of a secondary battery. The secondary battery 200 is a secondary battery containing an intrinsic polymer electrolyte.

Namely, it is a solid polymer battery in which none of positive electrode 212, polymer electrolyte 214 and negative electrode 216 contains a liquid component. The positive electrode 212 is composed of a positive electrode collector 202a and a positive electrode active material layer 204a, and the negative electrode 216 is
5 composed of a negative electrode collector 202c and a negative electrode active material layer 204c. For allowing the effect of the present invention of improving a cycle property to be significantly demonstrated, it is preferable that at least the negative electrode is composed of an electrode according to the first embodiment of the present invention and the negative electrode active material is
10 a carbon material.

The secondary battery of the present invention can be a bipolar battery. FIG. 3 shows a general bipolar electrode 300. In the bipolar electrode 300, a positive electrode active material layer 304a is placed on one surface of a collector 302, and a negative electrode active material layer 304c is placed on
15 another surface thereof. In other words, it has a structure in which the positive electrode active material layer 304a, the collector 302 and the negative electrode active material layer 304c are laminated in this order. When this bipolar electrode is laminated via a polymer electrolyte membrane, a bipolar battery can be constituted. When batteries having usual electrodes are connected in series, a
20 positive electrode collector and a negative electrode collector are electrically connected via a connecting part such as wiring. Such batteries may be convenient in the point of change of design since they can be changed into parallel arrangement only by controlling the connecting part. However, resistance of the connecting part is naturally present though it is small, causing
25 decrease in output. When size reduction of a battery module is taken into consideration, the connecting part is a contradictory factor. Further, a connecting part having no direct relation with power generation necessarily decreases the energy density of the entire battery module including also the connecting part. A bipolar electrode solves such a problem. Namely, since
30 there is no connecting part intervening between electrodes connected in series,

decrease in output does not occur by resistance of a connecting part. Since a connecting part is not present, the size of a battery module can be reduced. Further, due to the absence of a connecting part, the energy density of the entire battery module increases.

5 The fourth embodiment of the present invention is a vehicle having a secondary battery according to the third embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 4 shows a vehicle 400 in which a secondary battery 200 using the electrode of the present invention is mounted. The secondary battery 200 of the present invention has an excellent cycle property. Therefore, when the secondary battery
10 200 using the electrode of the present invention is used as a power source of a vehicle 400, the charge and discharge capacity of the vehicle 400 can be maintained for a long period of time. Thus, the present invention contributes significantly to improvement in reliability and durability of a vehicle, and can contribute to further generalization of electric vehicles and hybrid vehicles.

15 The effect of the present invention will be described below with reference to examples and comparative examples.

(Example 1)

· Production of electrode

20 A slurry for first active material layer components containing an electrode active material, binder, first polar polymer and lithium salt was first prepared. A carbon material as the electrode active material, a copolymer of vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoropropylene as the binder, a polyether having a cross-linkable functional group as the first polar polymer, and $\text{LiN}(\text{SO}_2\text{C}_2\text{F}_5)_2$
25 (hereinafter, referred to as "BETI") as the lithium salt, were used respectively. As the carbon material, graphite having an average particle size of 3 μm was used. Further, the melting point of the copolymer of vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoropropylene measured by differential scanning calorimeter (DSC) was from 140 to 145 °C. The polyether as the first polar polymer was synthesized
30 according to a method described in *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 145 (1998) 1521. The

mass ratio of the electrode active material, binder and first polar polymer was 89:19:1. As the solvent for the slurry, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) was used. The total mass of the binder and first polar polymer in the first active material layer components based on the mass of the electrode active material was 25 wt%.

5 The mass of the first polar polymer based on the total mass of the first polar polymer and binder in the first active material layer components was 5 wt%. The mass of BETI as a lithium salt was determined so that the oxygen lithium ratio calculated according to the following formula (1) was 16:1.

$$10 \quad \text{Oxygenlithium ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of oxygen atoms contained in polyether as first polar polymer}}{\text{Number of lithium atoms contained in lithium salt}} \quad (1)$$

The sufficiently stirred slurry was applied using a coder on a nickel foil as a collector. Next, the slurry was dried by heating at 90 °C for 2 hours or more using a vacuum drier, to form an active material layer precursor on the collector.

15 The thickness of the active material layer precursor was 20 μm.

Subsequently, on the active material layer precursor, a solution for the second active material layer components containing a second polar polymer (8.00 g), lithium salt (4.05 g) and heat polymerization initiator was applied using an applicator, and the solution was supplied into voids in the active material layer precursor.

20 The second polar polymer and lithium were the same compounds as the polymer and lithium used in forming the first active material layer components. The mass of BETI as a lithium salt was determined so that the oxygen lithium ratio was 16:1. As the heat polymerization initiator, azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN) was used. The mass of AIBN was 3000 ppm based on the second polar

25 polymer. As the solvent for the solution, dry acetonitrile was used.

The solution was supplied into voids in the active material layer precursor, and then the solution was dried in a vacuum drier. The initial temperature in the vacuum drier was room temperature and increased gradually up to 110 °C. By heating at 110 °C for 5 hours, a polyether having a cross-linkable functional group

was cross-linked to give a network polymer cross-linked by the cross-linkable functional group.

· Production of intrinsic polymer electrolyte membrane

5 The polyether used in production of the active material layer as the polar polymer, BETI as the lithium salt and benzyl dimethyl ketal as the photopolymerization initiator were dissolved in dry acetonitrile as a solvent. The mass of the polyether was 53 wt% based on the total mass of the electrolyte membrane solution, the mass of BETI was 26 wt% based on the total mass of the
10 electrolyte membrane solution, and the mass of benzyl dimethyl ketal was 0.1 wt% based on the polar polymer in the electrolyte membrane solution. Next, acetonitrile was removed by vacuum distillation to prepare a solution of high viscosity.

 This solution was supplied between glass substrates. The thickness of
15 the thus supplied solution was controlled to 100 μm using a Teflon (registered trademark) spacer. This solution was irradiated with ultraviolet ray for 20 minutes to cross-link the polar polymer, to make a membrane of the solution. The membrane was removed and dried by heating at 90 °C for 12 hours under high vacuum in a vacuum vessel, to remove the remaining water and solvent. In
20 this manner, an intrinsic polymer electrolyte membrane was completed.

· Production of secondary battery

 In this case, the above described electrode as the positive electrode, the above described intrinsic polymer electrolyte as the electrolyte and a lithium
25 metal as the negative electrode, were prepared, for enabling comparison of durability of electrodes. The positive electrode was punched out at $\phi = 15 \text{ mm}$, and dried at 90 °C for about a half day under high vacuum.

 In a glove box under an argon atmosphere, the intrinsic polymer electrolyte was sandwiched between the negative electrode and the positive
30 electrode, to produce a coin cell as a secondary battery. This coin cell was

subjected to a charge and discharge test. The charge and discharge conditions are as described below. The charging lower limit voltage of the positive electrode was 5 mV based on the negative electrode, and charging at constant current (0.2 C) and constant voltage (5 mV) was conducted for a total time of 10 hours. After a down time of 10 minutes, discharging at a constant current of 0.1 C was conducted until the battery voltage reached 3 V, and the quantity of electricity at this stage was used as the discharging electricity quantity (mAh). The discharge capacity after repetition of charge and discharge for 20 cycles was 85% based on the initial capacity. The results are shown in Table 1.

The negative electrode has relatively sufficiently excess capacity as compared with the positive electrode, and even if the reaction resistance of the negative electrode somewhat increases in charge and discharge, there is no significant influence on the capacity of a battery. Therefore, the capacity of the secondary battery produced here is determined mainly by the condition of the positive electrode.

(Example 2)

A secondary battery was produced according to the procedure in Example 1 except that the total mass of the binder and first polar polymer in the first active material layer components based on the mass of the electrode active material was 20 wt% and the mass of the first polar polymer based on the total mass of the first polar polymer and binder in the first active material layer components was 25 wt%. The discharge capacity after repetition of charge and discharge for 20 cycles was 90% based on the initial capacity. The results are shown in Table 1.

(Example 3)

A secondary battery was produced according to the procedure in Example 1 except that the total mass of the binder and first polar polymer in the first active material layer components based on the mass of the electrode active material was 15 wt% and the mass of the first polar polymer based on the total mass of the first

polar polymer and binder in the first active material layer components was 40 wt%. The discharge capacity after repetition of charge and discharge for 20 cycles was 80% based on the initial capacity. The results are shown in Table 1.

5 (Comparative Example 1)

A secondary battery was produced according to the procedure in Example 1 except that the binder was not used in production of the first active material layer components. The discharge capacity after repetition of charge and discharge for 20 cycles was 20% based on the initial capacity. The results are
10 shown in Table 1.

(Comparative Example 2)

A secondary battery was produced according to the procedure in Example 1 except that the first polar polymer was not used in production of the first active
15 material layer components. The discharge capacity after repetition of charge and discharge for 20 cycles was 20% based on the initial capacity. Though the second polar polymer was supplied into voids in the first active material layer components, the reactivity of the battery was poor. The results are shown in Table 1.

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Table 1

	<i>Binder + First polar polymer</i> <i>Electrode active material</i> (%)	<i>First polar polymer</i> <i>Binder + First polar polymer</i> (%)	<i>Discharge capacity at 20th cycle</i> <i>Initial capacity</i> (%)
Ex.1	25	5	85
Ex.2	20	25	90
Ex.3	15	40	80
Com. Ex.1	80	100	20
Com. Ex.2	10	0	20

As shown in Table 1, the secondary battery using the electrode containing the binder and first polar polymer in the first active material layer components is excellent in a cycle property as compared with the secondary battery containing no first polar polymer in the first active material layer components. When Example 1 and Comparative Example 2 are compared, it is understood that a cycle property is improved not only by containing of the second polar polymer in the active material layer but also by use of the first polar polymer and the binder holding the electrode active material in combination.

The entire content of a Japanese Patent Application No. P2003-18632 with a filing date of January 28, 2003 is herein incorporated by reference.

Although the invention has been described above by reference to certain embodiments of the invention, the invention is not limited to the embodiments described above will occur to these skilled in the art, in light of the teachings. The scope of the invention is defined with reference to the following claims.